

Description of a New Genus Close to *Baralipton* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

(Revisional Studies of the Genus *Megopis* sensu LAMEERE, 1909 – 3)

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Abstract A new genus, *Ziglipton* gen. nov. is proposed to receive *Megopis sanchezi* SCHULTZE, 1920 and *M. lumawigi* HÜDEPOHL, 1987. Three new species of the genus are described under the names *Ziglipton jirouxi*, *Z. drumonti* and *Z. marieae* spp. nov. All the species are found so far from the Philippines and Sabah, East Malaysia.

Megopis sanchezi SCHULTZE, 1920 and *M. lumawigi* HÜDEPOHL, 1987 were described in the subgenus *Baralipton* of the genus *Megopis*. These species were introduced after the revision of *Megopis* by LAMEERE (1909) and no doubt belonged to *Baralipton* sensu LAMEERE. Recently, a long series of specimens close to these two species have been brought about from the Philippines and Sabah of East Malaysia. After careful examinations of these examples, I have concluded that they are close to *Baralipton* but distinctly different not only from the latter but also from any other known genera. In this paper, I am going to propose a new genus, *Ziglipton* to receive the two known species and three new species to be named *Ziglipton jirouxi*, *Z. drumonti* and *Z. marieae* spp. nov. which will be described in this paper.

The abbreviations used in this paper as well as in this series are as follows; NSMT=National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo; IRSNB=Institut Royal des Science Naturelles de Belgique; NHML=The Natural History Museum, London; ZSM=Zoologische Staatssammlung, München. Measurements of body parts: BL–body length from clypeus to apices of elytra or abdomen, HL–length of head from clypeus to base, HW–width of head across eyes, PL–length of pronotum, PW–maximum width of pronotum, PA–apical width of pronotum, PB–basal width of pronotum, EL–length of elytra, EW–maximum width of elytra, AL–total length of antennae, Al_n–length of (n)th antennal segment.

Before going into details, I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of NSMT for his valuable suggestion not only to this paper but also to this series of study. I owe to Mr. Alain DRUMONT of IRSNB for his kind help in many ways to this series of studies, to Dr. Martin BAEHR of ZSM for his kind permission to study the collection in ZSM and to Dr. K. E. HÜDEPOHL to use his collection.

Genus *Ziglipton* nov.

Megopis subgenus *Baralipton* SCHULTZE, 1920, Philipp. J. Sci., **16**: 192. — HÜDEPOHL, 1987, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, **35/36**: 129–133 [*pro parte*].

Type species. *Megopis (Baralipton) sanchezi* SCHULTZE, 1920.

Generic features. Body robust, similar in size and general appearance to the genus *Baralipton*. Body length 30–56 mm. Integument brown, sometimes reddish or very dark as to be almost black. Body finely pubescent for the most part and partly glabrous, pronotum, scutellum and elytra usually thickly pubescent. Color of pubescence gray or yellow and often accompanied with golden tint.

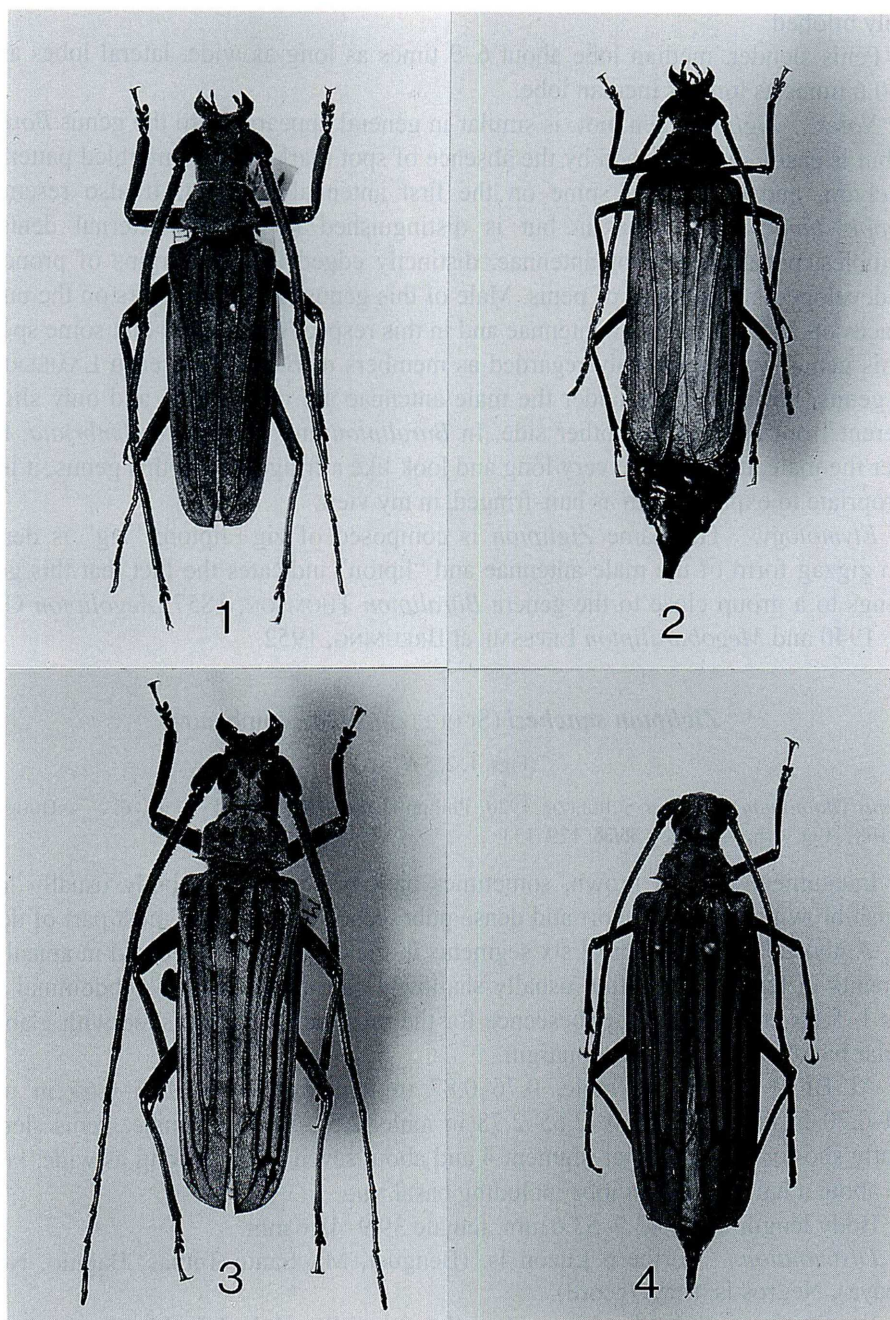
Head cylindrical; mandibles about 0.2–0.6 times as long as head, each furnished with an ordinary shaped internal dent close to base and an obtuse external dent between middle and apical fourth (see Fig. 6 A–F); eyes bulging, interspace between eyes slightly longer than each eyelobe. Antennae 1.01–1.23 times as long as body in male, 0.76–1.04 times in female; covered with thick pubescence on segments 3–5, with rather thin pubescence on segment 6 and the remainders becoming thinner to the apex; in the male, pubescence longer and thicker on the underside of segments 3–5; segments 1–4 granulated especially on the underside of segments 1 and 3, segments 6–11 sometimes sparsely granulated; segment 3 slightly arched inward and about as long as or slightly shorter than united length of segments 4–6, segments 8–11 of male connected to each anterior segment at extreme internal angle so as to show somehow zigzag form (see Fig. 5 A–E), segments 7–11 of female strongly depressed.

Pronotum wide, PL/PW 0.4–0.7 in male, 0.6–0.8 in female; in male, widest at base and gradually narrowed in basal half, then suddenly, strongly contracted to apex; in female, straightly narrowed apicad from the widest base and trapezoidal in general view; lateral margins considerably edged and hemmed, basal angles distinctly projected and apical angles usually not prominent, rarely furnished with a third dent at about basal third in both sexes; disc convex and usually shallowly concave at the top, furnished with irregular knot-like sculpture and granules. Scutellum elongated linguiform.

Elytra wide, EL/EW about 2.4–2.8, not strongly convex, widest at about basal third in male, middle in female, then gradually narrowed to round apices which are furnished with small sutural projections. Each elytron furnished with strongly raised two internal costae, the second being more prominent than the first, and meeting with each other close to apex; external two costae also usually prominent but absent in some species; sutural and lateral margins also strongly raised; intervals and a part of costae covered with thick pubescence though most parts of the costae and sutural margin are glabrous.

Abdominal side uniformly thinly haired, metepisterna about 3.3 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in anterior two-thirds and arcuately narrowed to pointed anal end; fifth abdominal sternites distinctly emarginate at apex.

Legs slender and smooth in both sexes; tarsi broadened apicad with segment 3



Figs. 1-4. Habitus of *Ziglipton* spp. — 1-2. *Z. sanchezi* (SCHULTZE, 1920); 1, male, 2, female. — 3-4. *Z. lumawigi* (HÜDEPOHL, 1987); 3, male, 4, female.

deeply bilobed.

Penis slender, median lobe about 6–9 times as long as wide, lateral lobes about 0.5–0.6 times as long as median lobe.

Notes. *Ziglipton* gen. nov. is similar in general appearance to the genus *Baralip-ton* but is easily distinguished by the absence of spot markings and marbled pattern on the elytra, and of distinct spine on the first antennal segment. It also resembles *Megopis fimbriata* LANSBERGE but is distinguished by having external dents of mandibles, peculiar form of antennae, distinctly edged lateral margins of pronotum and developed lateral lobes of penis. Male of this genus has longer hairs on the under-surfaces of 3–5 segments of antennae and in this respect it is natural that some species of this genus were previously regarded as members of *Baralip-ton* sensu LAMEERE. In this genus, however, hairs under the male antennae are not so long and only slightly different from hairs on the other side. In *Baralip-ton* and in *Megopis fimbriata*, hairs under the male antennae are very long and look like a fringe, but in this genus, it is not appropriate to express them as hair-fringed, in my view.

Etymology. The name *Ziglipton* is composed of zig+lipton; “zig” is derived from zigzag form of the male antennae and “lipton” indicates the fact that this genus belongs to a group close to the genera *Baralip-ton* THOMSON, 1857, *Aegolip-ton* GRESSITT, 1940 and *Megobaralip-ton* LEPESME et BREUNING, 1952.

***Ziglipton sanchezi* (SCHULTZE, 1920), comb. nov.**

(Figs. 1, 2, 5 A, 6 A)

Megopis (Baralip-ton) sanchezi SCHULTZE, 1920, Philipp. J. Sci., **16**: 192, pl. 1, fig. 6. — HÜDEPOHL, 1987, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, **35/36**: 129–133.

Integument reddish brown, sometimes dark brown but the body usually looks grayish brown because of short and dense pubescence covering the most part of dorsal side. Antennae zigzag at apical six segments in male, strongly depressed in apical five segments in female. Pronotum usually shallowly concave at middle. Abdominal sternites 1–5 covered with thin pubescence for the most part and furnished with glabrous lunular band along each apical margin.

AL/BL 1.13–1.17 in male, 0.76–0.87 in female, PL/PW 0.55–0.64 in male, 0.60–0.70 in female, EL/EW 2.65–2.78 in male, 2.51–2.73 in female. Penis slender, slightly shorter than antennal segment 4 and about seven times as long as wide, lateral lobe about a half of median lobe including basal ring.

Body length: male 42.9–53.6 mm, female 39.9–48.6 mm.

Distribution. Northern Luzon Is. (Benguet, Mt. Santo Tomas, Baguio, Noeva Viscaya), Negros Is. (new record).

Specimens examined. Luzon Is.: (In my coll.), 1♂, 1♀, Mt. Santo Tomas, Baguio, 28–III–1977, K. TAMANUKI leg.; 1♂, Benguet, Baguio (type locality), 15–III–1990, 1♂, 2♀♀, same locality, III–2002; 1♂, Mountain Province of northern Luzon, V–2002; 2♂♂, Noeva Viscaya, northern Luzon, V–2002 (in coll. ZSM, Samm-

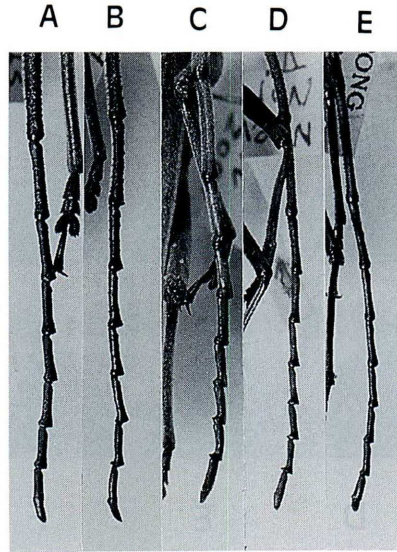


Fig. 5. Right male antenna of *Ziglipton* spp. — A, *Z. sanchezi*; B, *Z. lumawigi*; C, *Z. jirouxi* sp. nov.; D, *Z. marieae* sp. nov.; E, *Z. drumonti* sp. nov.

lung K. E. HÜDEPOHL). 1♂, Mt. Santo Tomas, Baguio, Philippines, *B. sanchezi*, HÜDEPOHL det. (in coll. DRUMONT); 12♂♂, 5♀♀, Benguet, northern Luzon, IV–2002, I. LUMAWIG leg. Negros Is.: (in coll. ZSM), 1♂, Negros Or., VI–1984.

***Ziglipton lumawigi* (HÜDEPOHL, 1987), comb. nov.**

(Figs. 3, 4, 5 B, 6 B)

Megopis (*Baralipton*) *lumawigi* HÜDEPOHL, 1987, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, **35/36**: 132

Integument black or very dark brown, dorsal side of body covered with thick gray pubescence for the most part. Four costae on each elytron strongly raised, granulated, glabrous and shiny black, while intervals are covered with thick golden gray pubescence so as to compose distinct longitudinal stripes throughout elytra.

This species is very close to *Z. sanchezi* (SCHULTZE) in body structure but is easily distinguished by conspicuous stripes and distinctly raised third and fourth costae on the elytra. This species usually differs from the latter in having the body darker and more thickly pubescent, the antennae longer, and the pronotum wider and furnished with longer basal projections. Penis similar to that of *Z. sanchezi* but a little shorter.

Body length: male 31.9–55.9 mm, female 38.6–46.3 mm.

Distribution. Mindanao Is., Luzon Is. (this species was originally described from Luzon Is. without more precise locality on two examples, and no other specimens has so far been found from Luzon), Panay Is. (new record).

Referred types. Thanks to Dr. K. E. HÜDEPOHL, Dr. M. BAEHR and Mr. A. DRU-

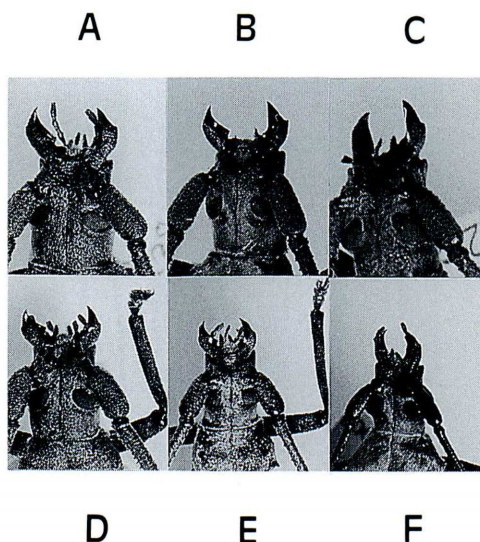


Fig. 6. Head of *Ziglipton* spp. (dorsal view from slightly right side so that the external dent of the right mandible can be observed). — A, *Z. sanchezi*, male; B, *Z. lumawigi*, male; C, *Z. marieae* sp. nov., male; D, *Z. jirouxi* sp. nov., male; E, *Z. drumonti* sp. nov., male; F, ditto female.

MONT, I was able to refer the holotype ♂ (37 mm) and a paratype ♂ (44 mm), both preserved in Sammlung K. E. HÜDEPOHL of ZSM.

Specimens examined other than types. Mindanao Is.: (in my coll.), 2♂♂, Mt. Kitanglad, Bukidnon, IV–2002; 2♂♂, Mt. Apo, V–1982; 1♂, 1♀, Mt. Pasian, IV–1991; 1♀, 2♂♂, Southern Mindanao; 1♀, IX–1991, Mt. Kalatungan; (in DRUMONT coll.), 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Northern Mindanao, IV–1999, BOUDANT leg.; 2♂♂, same locality, III–1999; 2♂♂, same locality, X–1996; 1♂, 1♀, Southern Mindanao, IX–1996, BOUDANT leg.; 2♂♂, 1♀, Bukidnon, IV–2002. Panay Is.: (in coll. K. E. HÜDEPOHL of ZSM), 1♂, Panay, Philippines, IX–1993; (in my coll.), 1♀, Mt. Malindog, Aklan, 21–VII–1993, B. VILLAN leg.

***Ziglipton jirouxi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 5 C, 6 D, 7, 11, 12)

Male. Head about 1.3 times as long as wide, parallel-sided and slightly constricted at base, finely pubescent throughout, frons concave at middle and sparsely granulated, vertex furnished with sparse granules only around eyes; mandibles 0.38 times as long as head, each furnished with a small inner dent close to base and obtuse external dent at apical third; jugular process blunt; antennal tubercle large but not strongly raised. Antennae 1.01–1.10 times as long as body; segment 1 robust, covered with small granules, about a half as long as head, segment 3 about three times as long

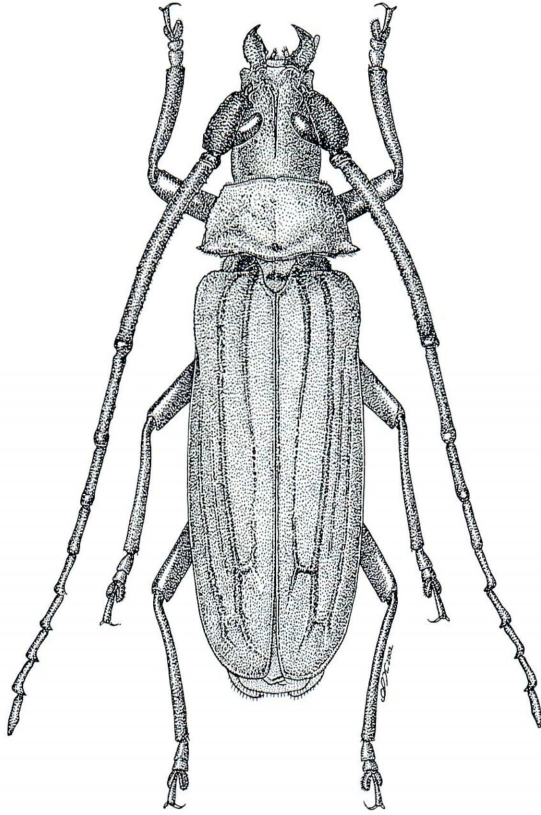


Fig. 7. Habitus of *Ziglipton jirouxi* sp. nov., male.

as segment 1, moderately granulated, covered with thin pubescence which is a little longer on the underside, segment 4 narrower than segment 3, about 0.47 times long and in the other points looking very similar to segment 3, segment 5 slightly shorter than segment 1, narrowest at the middle and thickened towards both ends, thinly covered with pubescence which is hardly longer on the underside, segments 6–10 gradually decreasing in length, each having a triangular process at apico-internal end and each next segment attached close to the apex of the process (see Fig. 5 C), segment 11 about as long as 7, segments 6 and 7 sparsely pubescent and the remainders almost glabrous.

Pronotum convex, the top flat or slightly concave, PL/PW 0.45–0.48, PA/PW 0.62–0.64, sparsely granulated and irregularly uneven throughout, covered with thin gray pubescence. Scutellum linguiform, very thinly pubescent.

Elytra wide, EL/EW 2.41–2.57, covered with thin gray pubescence except for a part of margins and costae, and also with small granules on costae and around shoulders; each elytron furnished with four costae, first strongly raised, glabrous, starting

from humeri and meeting the second at apical fourth of elytron; second stronger than first, glabrous, starting from humeri, meeting the first and then meeting the fourth at about apical eighth and disappearing just before the end, third rather weakly raised, glabrous, starting at about basal third and disappearing at about apical third, not meeting other costae at both ends, fourth starting from humeral angle, prominent but covered with pubescence in basal half, then becoming glabrous, meeting the second and disappearing just before the end; lateral margin clearly hemmed for all length, furnished with a small sutural process.

Ventral surface clothed with thin pubescence for the most part; gula covered with small granules; abdominal sternites sparsely punctured and haired except on lunular part which is placed along each apical margin of segments 1–4.

Legs smooth and slender, hind claw shorter than combined length of three basal segments.

Penis slender, about as long as segment 4 of antennae and eight times of its own width; lateral lobe 0.6 times as long as median lobe including the basal ring.

Body length: 46.5–48.9 mm.

Female. Similar to male in general appearance. Head smaller and pronotum narrower, lateral margins of the latter being rather straightly convergent apicad. Antennae slenderer, AL/BL 0.91–1.04, evenly haired and granulated at segments 1–5, apico-internal and -external angles of segments 6–10 triangularly projected and next segment attached at about middle of two angles.

Body length: 32.3–50.0 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♀, Mt. Trus Madi, Sabah, East Malaysia, 25–V–1994, M. ITOH leg. Deposited in coll. NSMT. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same locality, V–1993, 1 ♀, same locality, III–1995, 2 ♀♀, same locality, V–1995, E. JIROUX leg. in coll. DRUMONT; same locality, 10–IV–2000, 2 ♀♀, same locality, IV–2001, K. ANGUS leg.; 1 ♂, same locality, V–2003; 1 ♂, Tawaw, Sabah, V–2000; 1 ♂, same locality, 2–IV–2001. All the paratypes without notes are in my collection at present and some of them will be deposited in public institutes later.

Notes. *Ziglipton jirouxi* sp. nov. is allied to *Z. sanchezi* SCHULTZE. They share similar-sized brown body which is covered with thin gray pubescence. However, this new species can easily be distinguished from the latter by wider body, different length of antennae and strongly raised two external costae (third and fourth) on the elytron. The two ends of the third costa are never connected with other costae only in this new species and this character may serve as a good key to separate this species from other congeners. In *sanchezi*, the two external costae are not raised, and only recognized by color or quite absent, and the third costa is always connected with the neighboring two (second and fourth) at basal and apical ends so far as present. In male, the antennae are longer in *sanchezi* than in *jirouxi* sp. nov. while in female, they are longer in the latter.

Etymology. The specific name is given after Mr. Eric JIROUX of Andrésey, France, who has been contributing to investigation of the cerambycid fauna of Sabah.

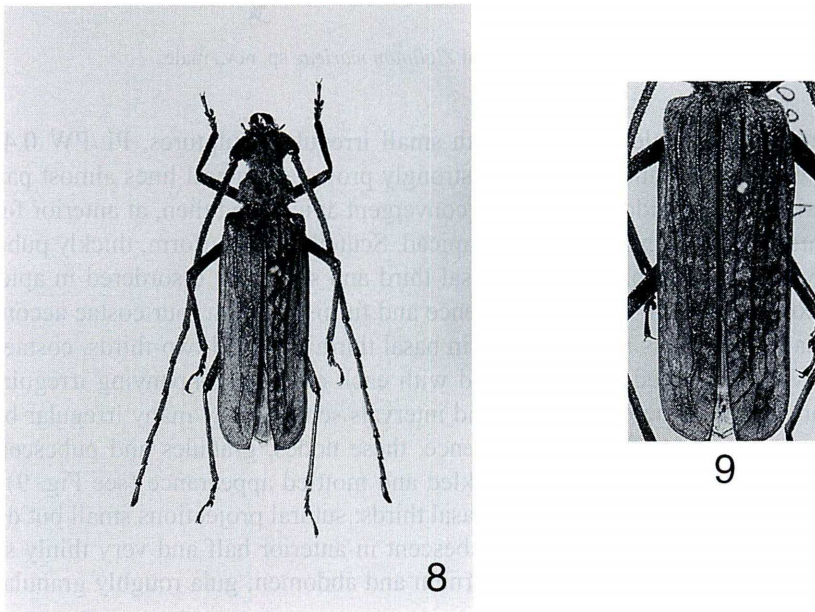
Ziglipton marieae sp. nov.

(Figs. 5 D, 6 C, 8–10)

Male. A middle-sized species. Smaller and slenderer than *Z. sanchezi*. Integument brown and covered with gray pubescence for the most parts.

Head as long as wide, widest at eyes and straightly narrowed basad, coarsely granulated for the most part; frons concave at middle; mandibles about 0.54 times as long as head, slender and acute as compared with those of the congeners, furnished with an internal dent close to base and an external one at apical third; eyes bulging, interspace between upper eye-lobes slightly narrower than each lobe; jugular process acute; antennal tubercle glabrous and shiny, small but strongly raised. Antennae 1.07–1.11 times as long as body, slenderer than in congeners; segment 1 densely granulated, 0.64 times as long as head, segments 2–5 granulated, segment 3 about 3.3 times as long as segment 1, covered with thin pubescence which is a little longer on the underside, segments 4–5 sparsely pubescent and in segment 4, pubescence is longer on the underside but in segment 5, longer on apical half of the inner side, segment 4 about a half as long as segment 3, segments 5–10 gradually decreasing in length, each furnished with a triangular process at apico-internal end, segments 6–11 generally covered with very thin pubescence and 6–10 also furnished with rather long hairs on each apical half of inner side; segment 11 about as long as segment 8.

Pronotum strongly convex and concave at the top, covered with thin pubescence,



Figs. 8–9. — 8. Habitus of *Ziglipton marieae* sp. nov., male. — 9. *Z. marieae* sp. nov., male, elytra.

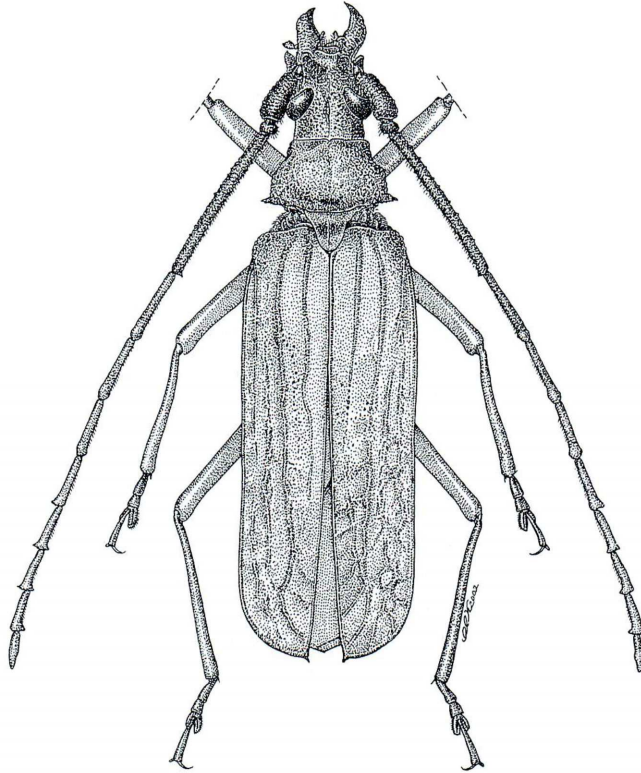


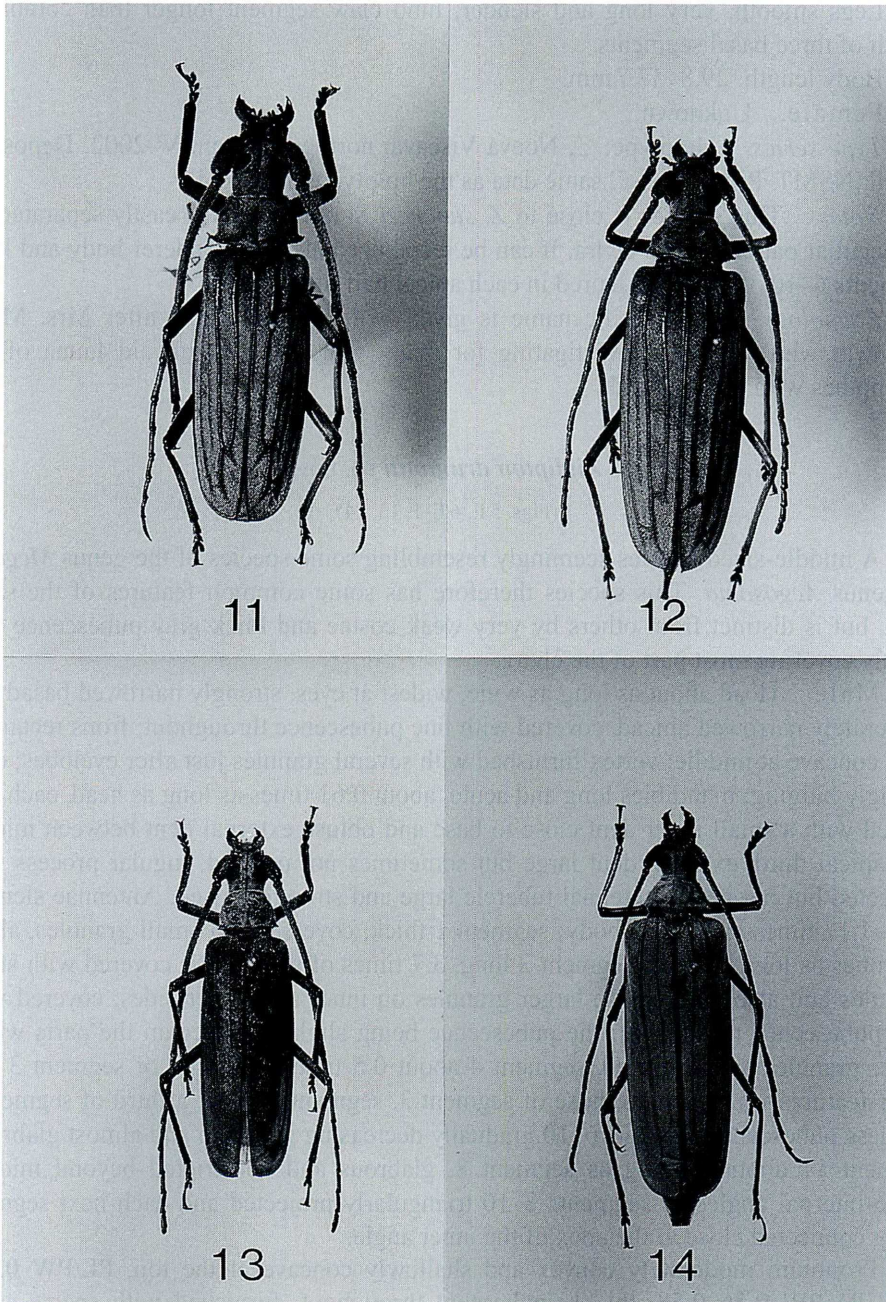
Fig. 10. Habitus of *Ziglipton marieae* sp. nov., male.

furnished with granules and also with small irregular sculptures, PL/PW 0.49–0.51, PA/PW 0.57–0.59, with basal angles strongly projected, lateral lines almost parallel in basal half and then suddenly strongly convergent apicad and then, at anterior fourth almost parallel and slightly convergent apicad. Scutellum linguiform, thickly pubescent.

Elytra wide, normal in about basal third and somehow disordered in apical two-thirds, covered with thin gray pubescence and furnished with four costae accompanied with small granules as in *Z. sanchezi* in basal third; in apical two-thirds, costae irregularly waving, branched and connected with each other accompanying irregular small nodes and granules here and there, and intervals separated by many irregular branches forming small spots of thick pubescence, these nodes, granules and pubescent spots giving this part of elytra a very speckled and mottled appearance (see Fig. 9); lateral margins hemmed only in apical and basal thirds; sutural projections small but distinct.

Ventral surface rather thickly pubescent in anterior half and very thinly so or almost glabrous in anal part of metasternum and abdomen; gula roughly granulated and abdomen sparsely punctured.

Male genitalia close to those of *Z. sanchezi* but a little slenderer.



Figs. 11–14. Habitus of *Ziglipton* spp. — 11–12. *Z. jirouxi* sp. nov.; 11, male, 12, female. — 13–14. *Z. drumonti* sp. nov.; 13, male, 14, female.

Legs smooth, very long and slender; hind claw segment longer than combined length of three basal segments.

Body length: 29.8–37.7 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Noeva Viscaya, northern Luzon, V–2002. Deposited in coll. NSMT. Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as the holotype, in my coll.

Notes. This species is close to *Z. sanchezi* SCHULTZE but is easily separated by the peculiar pattern of the elytra. It can be recognized also on slenderer body and legs, segments 6–10 of antennae haired in each apical half of the inside.

Etymology. The specific name is given, with my gratitude, after Mrs. Marie LUMAWIG who has been investigating for many years the cerambycid fauna of the Philippines with her husband.

***Ziglipton drumonti* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 5 E, 6 E–F, 13, 14)

A middle-sized species seemingly resembling some species of the genus *Megopis* subgenus *Aegosoma*. This species therefore has some common features of the same tribe, but is distinct from others by very weak costae and thick gray pubescence uniformly covering most part of the elytra.

Male. Head about as long as wide, widest at eyes, strongly narrowed basad and moderately narrowed apicad, covered with fine pubescence throughout; frons rectangularly concave at middle; vertex furnished with several granules just after eyelobes; eyes strongly bulging; mandibles long and acute, about 0.61 times as long as head, each furnished with a small inner dent close to base and obtuse external dent between middle and apical third, external dent large but sometimes not pointed; jugular process well projected but not acute; antennal tubercle large and strongly raised. Antennae slender, 1.14–1.17 times as long as body; segment 1 thick, covered with small granules, about 0.6 times as long as head, segment 3 long, 3.7 times of segment 1, covered with small granules and also with sparse larger granules on inner and under sides, covered with thin pubescence throughout, the pubescence being slightly longer on the parts where larger granules are furnished, segment 4 about 0.5 times in length of segment 3 and other features very close to those of segment 3, segment 5 about a third of segment 4 and less pubescent, segments 6–10 gradually decreasing in length and almost glabrous, segment 11 about as long as segment 8, glabrous and constricted beyond middle, apico-internal angles of segments 8–10 triangularly projected and each next segment being connected close to the apex of the inner angle.

Pronotum moderately convex and shallowly concave at the top, PL/PW 0.56–0.57, PA/PW 0.56–0.58, thickly pubescent throughout, furnished with sparse small granules which are almost hidden under pubescence. Scutellum linguiform, very thickly pubescent.

Elytra slender, EL/EW 2.55–2.60, covered with thick gray pubescence for the

most part except for sutural margin and two internal costae; each elytron furnished with two costae, the first starting from humeri and raised only at basal fifth and then traceable only by color and hardly extending beyond the middle; second costa stronger, starting from humeri, raised in basal two-thirds, then traceable only by color to apical fifth and disappearing; sutural process small but distinct.

Underside of body thickly pubescent throughout; abdominal sternites not punctured. Legs smooth and slender; hind claw longer than combined length of three basal segments. Penis slender, a little shorter than segment 4 of antennae and about eight times as long as wide.

Body length: 29.8–38.9 mm.

Female. Close to male in general appearance. Head smaller and pronotum narrower, more thickly pubescent. Antennae shorter, AL/BL 0.97, segments 1–5 slenderer, segments 6–11 depressed, segment 8 not constricted. Two costae on elytra more prominent, the first and the second meeting each other at apical fifth of elytra, extending just a little more and disappearing before reaching margin.

Body length: 42.3 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Gantong, Palawan Is., III–2002, deposited in coll. IRSND. Paratypes: 3♂♂, 1♀, same data as the holotype, 2♂♂, 1♀ in coll. DRUMONT and 1♂ in my coll.

Notes. *Ziglipton drumonti* sp. nov. differs from any congeners in having the elytra with very weak costae. It is close to *Z. marieae* in having slender body, legs and antennae but is quite different in having not haired segments 6–11 of the antennae and not mottled elytra.

Etymology. This species is named after my friend Mr. Alain DRUMONT who first felt the peculiarity of these specimens from Palawan, separated them from many materials and deposited them for me for the present study.

Additional Notes. Just before this article was going to be sent to the editor, A. DRUMONT found an example of *Ziglipton* in the ZSM collection which belongs obviously to this genus but seems not to be involved in any of the five species above recorded. I therefore postpone to give a key to the species of this genus until the result of investigation for the mentioned example is completed.

要 約

小宮次郎：新属 *Ziglipton* および 3 新種の記載。—— *Megopis sanchezi* SCHULTZ を基準種とする新属 *Ziglipton* nov. を記載する。この新属の体形は *Baraliphton* 属のものに似ているが、鞘翅に斑紋および大理石模様を持たず、触角第1節に棘を欠く点でまったく異なる。また *Megopis fimbriata* LANSBERGE の所属する種群ともきわめてよく似ているが、大顎外側にも明瞭な歯がある、雄触角 8–11 節が多少ともジグザグとなる、前胸背板側縁が強く角張り中央にしばしば棘をもつなどの点でまったく異なる。雄触角 3–5 節の下側に他の方向より長い毛を生じるが、*Baraliphton* 属や *M. fimbriata* のように明瞭な長毛で縁取られるわけではない。既知の 2 種に加えて、3 新種

を記載する。東マレーシア、サバ州の *Z. jirouxi* sp. nov. は鞘翅の微毛が薄く左右各4本の強い隆条をもち、第3線が他とまったく接続しない。Luzon 島北部の *Z. marieae* sp. nov. は鞘翅先端3分の2がまだらで、雄触角7-10節各先端2分の1の内側に毛がある。パラワン島の *Z. drumonti* sp. nov. は体および肢が細長く、鞘翅第3, 4の隆条が痕跡もない点、前胸背板、鞘翅ほぼ全面が灰色の微毛で覆われるなどの点で異なる。

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